THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, February 16, 1808. No. 1117.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

DR. { *In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January until the 31st day of December, A. D. 1807; both days inclusive.* } CR.

			Dolls.	Cts.
Balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1807,			910	30
Received of George Stevenson, Collector of the Borough of Pittsburgh, for 1802,			63	47
Henry Middleswart,	ditto of Fayette township,	for 1804,	4	00
Alexander Hill,	ditto of Pitt	for do.	59	43
Robert Magee,	ditto of the Borough of Pittsburgh	for 1806.	201	19
Alexander Gilfillan	ditto of St. Clair township	for do.	340	52
Robert Potter	ditto of Fayette,	for do.	49	21
John Little	ditto of Plumb,	for do.	91	10
Mathias Springer	ditto of Moon,	for do.	72	87
Barnabas Jackman	ditto of Ohio,	for do.	135	31
Edward M'Laughlin	ditto of Pitt,	for do.	135	05
Noble Calhoon	ditto of Mifflin,	for do.	111	55
George Brickle	ditto of Pine,	for do.	58	97
William Sill	ditto of Versailles,	for do.	60	00
Isaac Walker	ditto of Robinson,	for do.	122	65
Joseph Coe	ditto of Deer,	for do	35	00
Robert Magee	ditto of the Borough of Pittsburgh,	for 1807,	1250	00
Alexander Gilfillan	ditto of St. Clair township	for do.	416	45
Mathias Springer	ditto of Moon	for do.	341	26
Thomas Plummer	ditto of Versailles	for do.	157	50
James Power	ditto of Indiana	for do.	45	00
John Kelso	ditto of Fayette	for do.	212	48
John Diller	ditto of Pitt	for do.	258	38
William Hall	ditto of Robinson	for do.	45	00
Robert Hall	ditto of Plumb	for do.	25	25
Noble Calhoon	ditto of Mifflin	for do.	493	62
Samuel Beaty	ditto of Pine	for do.	180	20
James M'Anulty	ditto of Elizabeth	for do.	453	10
Peter Bonham	ditto of Ohio	for do.	111	00
Robert Miller	ditto of Deer	for do.	12	90
John Wilkins, Esq. money paid by the county, which was remaining in his hands from Commissioners sales, &c.			176	20
Steele Semple, Esq. money he recovered from Wm. M'Keag, delinquent Collector of Plumb Township for 1805,			75	00
Mr. Pies, for 2 quarters rent of the grand jury room,			28	00
William M'Candless, Sheriff, from sales,			95	86
Sheriff, from jury trials,			104	00
John Bell, Woodranger,			5	00
County and road taxes on unseated lands, &c.			248	48
			$ 7185	30

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paid Brintnal Robins for building bridges over the 4 and 9 mile Runs,	410	70
William Lea for building a bridge over Chartiers creek,	650	00
Clow and Pride, for plaistering the lower story of the court house,	261	80
William Anderson for cutting out 8 new windows in ditto, &c.	23	75
James Irwin for carpenter work at ditto,	72	40
George M'Gunnigle for smith work at ditto,	11	80
Archibald Shaw for painting and glazing done to ditto,	52	19
Administrators of William Davis, for making 15 constables' poles and mending chairs for the court house,	20	00
Samuel M'Cord, for guttering and gravelling in front of the court house	51	43
William Watson for repairing pump in the jail yard,	4	00
Andrew Robertson for fuel for the jail, for one year,	110	00
Robert Semple for fuel for the commissioners' office and courts,	28	22
Rob. Galbraith, late attorney for the state, his fees on bills of indictment, &c.	93	60
James Brison, late clerk of the Sesions, his fees on ditto,	69	15
Henry Baldwin, esq. his and T. Bates, esq.'s fees on ditto,	295	82
Sundry persons for printing,	142	70
For stationary for the the commissioners' office,	20	54
Sundry persons for damages they sustained by running public roads through their improved lands,	296	00
Andrew Robertson, jailor, his fees and allowance to prisoners,	69	80
Joseph Harris for ringing the bell and other attendance on courts,	59	10
Thomas Algeo for painting and glazing done in the court house & jail,	13	89
William Gormly for smith work done for the jail,	20	95
John Way, Esq. for taxes twice paid on lot No. 126, in Braden's dis't.	6	87
John Darragh for two coffins for prisoners who died in jail,	16	00
Henry Baldwin, Esq. a fee for attending to a certain case against Judah Colt, for costs, &c.	100	00
Presley Nevill, esq. clerk of the sessions, his fees on bills of indictment, &c.	152	04
William M'Candless, Esq. sheriff, his fees on ditto,	27	96
Sundry justices of the peace, their fees on ditto,	39	07
Witnesses in behalf of the Commonwealth,	78	06
Grand and petit jurors for their services,	1336	00
Road taxes on unseated lands,	294	44
John Wilkins, Esq. for 19 1-2 days services as Auditor,	25	94
James Brison for 18 days services as ditto	23	94
William Steele for 21 days services as ditto	27	93
James B. Clow, coroner, his fees for holding inquests,	89	53
William M'Clure, Esq. for 88 days services as county commissioner,	117	4
James Semple for 27 1-2 days services as ditto	36	57
John Darragh, Esq. for 91 days services as ditto	121	69
L. Stewart, for 182 days services as clerk to the board of comm'rs,	247	50
For wolf scalps,	64	00
Viewers of public roads and bridges, &c.	98	00
Officers of the general election,	198	46
Assessors for their services,	285	81
Collectors, their fees,	286	56
Collectors for lost taxes, unseated lands, &c. returned on oath,	276	73
Collectors who overpaid the amount of their duplicates before settlement,	62	48
William Woods, Esq for 11 months services as county treasurer,	137	50
Balance remaining in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1807,	277	34
	$ 7185	30

Amount of Taxes laid on the several Townships, for 1807.

	Dolls.	Cts.
The Borough of Pittsburgh,	1456	59
Elizabeth Township,	619	92
St. Clair,	785	03
Mifflin,	651	96
Versailles,	309	01
Robinson,	290	95
Plumb,	333	76
Pitt,	693	15
Fayette,	392	3
Moon,	341	26
Deer,	201	60
Indiana,	186	79
Pine,	297	27
Ohio,	268	6
	$. 6828	19

Amount paid to the Treasurer by the several Collectors, for 1807.

		Dolls.	Cts.
Robert Magee, Collector of the Borough of Pittsburgh,		1250	00
James M'Anulty,	ditto of Elizabeth Township,	453	10
Alexander Gilfillan,	ditto of St. Clair,	416	45
Noble Calhoon,	ditto of Mifflin,	493	62
Thomas Plumer,	ditto of Versailles,	157	50
William Hall,	ditto of Robinson,	45	00
Robert Hall, Esq.	ditto of Plumb,	25	25
John Diller,	ditto of Pitt,	258	38
John Kelso,	ditto of Fayette,	212	48
Mathias Springer,	ditto of Moon,	341	26
Robert Miller,	ditto of Deer,	12	90
James Power,	ditto of Indiana,	45	00
Samuel Beaty,	ditto of Pine,	180	20
Peter Bonham,	ditto of Ohio,	111	00
Balance due by collectors for the year 1807, including their fees, &c.		2826	05
		$. 6828	19

JAMES SAMPLE,
JOHN DARRAGH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, } *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

Commissioners Office, February 1st, 1808.

Attest, L. STEWART, *Clerk.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, *February* 16, 1808.

The Governor has sent a dignified and interesting address to the House of Representatives of this state, containing an answer to the charges exhibited against him at their last session. It was ordered to be entered at length on the journals.

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The following resolution was offered to the House of Representatives, on the 29th ult. by that genuine friend of the people, the immaculate Dr. Leib.

" Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the embargo laid by the general government meets our hearty and entire approbation, and that we view it as a wise measure calculated to secure the peace of our country, preserve the property of our citizens, and to promote a redress of our wrongs."

After some debate, the above resolution was negatived, ayes 43—nays 40.

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The Senate of Virginia, greatly to their honor, rejected the proposition of the House of Delegates of that state, for altering that part of the constitution of the United States, which secures the independence of the federal judiciary. For the alteration there were 6 votes—against it 13.

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POLITICKS FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.

No. I.

FOREIGN accounts generally state the high price of American produce abroad. A letter from Havannah, a near port, and convenient to New-Orleans, informs us that flour will in a short time be at thirty dollars. It is well known that in this country *there is a tide in the affairs of men of industry and business, which, taken at the full, leads on to fortune.* But the mandates of our sovereign servants, planned in midnight caucus and decreed in secret conclave, say we must wait for *shoals and breakers.* Nor will they tell us why!

No. II.

" Extract of a letter from CORK, dated November 22.

" A severe frost set in a few days since, and " to all appearance has destroyed more than " half of the potatoes, in consequence the price " has advanced from 30 shillings to five pounds " per ton. Oat meal is not to be had, and " wheat is advancing; a scarcety altogether is " apprehended, and a bad prospect of supply." Bad indeed! and you will think it worse, my poor Irish friends, when you hear of our embargo. You cannot eat your linnen and guineas, for want of which our jails are filling and our families in distress; and a mysterious, dark, and destructive policy has determined that the rats shall eat the wheat, and the flour rot, which would save you and yours from famine. Do you suppose the arch juggler in this *humane* and *economical* policy, with his slaves, black and white, copper coloured and swarthy, around him; and annually receiving *twenty-five thousand* dollars of publick money, will, when he whines about *the mouth of labour*, cast a look of compassion towards the shores of green Erin, and, (though mighty in words) command relief? Will the eulogists, hirelings and trembling slaves of the despotic and bloody Napoleon, in this country, trouble themselves about your wants? Will the desperate outcasts whom turbulent times have cast among us, and who are basking in the rays of Presidential favour, while they are prostituting the *Palladium of liberty* in the cause of falsehood and defamation, and deceiving and corrupting our own citizens, listen to the voice of distress and shed a tear of sympathy over the land of their fathers? Oh, no! That would not be consistent with the pure principles of genuine modern republicanism! Had your starving wretches a vote at our elections, could they assist in nominating a president from the antient dominion could they even raise the hand and huzza at the hypocritical and deceitful ravings of a democratic demagogue; or sing *Virginia rule forever*, they might receive some crumbs from our *servants'* tables; and our *patriots* would exclaim,

Had we three ears we'd hear ye!

No. III.

Q. What is the interest of *two millions of dollars* for one year at the rate of six per cent per annum?

A. *One hundred and twenty thousand dollars.*

MULTA MANENT.

—

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

—

" *I was well, I wished to be better,*
" *And here I lie.*"

Epitaph on a constitution-mender.

DURING the adminstration of Washington and Adams, the United States enjoyed the blessing of a government, conducted on principles of honor and integrity. Our infant navy rising into respectability, and already, in a great measure, adequate to the protection of our extensive commerce. Our name and flag respected in the most remote seas, and by every nation. The liberty of the citizen, secure from the invasion of a petty Brigadier, who would have trembled to violate the laws of our country, conscious of experiencing the indignation of a government in the hands of the good and wise. No foreign nation would then have dared to trespass on our known territories; and our ports and harbors alike free from the insults of Britain, France and Spain. But let us view the untimely reverse. The young eagle had scarcely expanded his wings, and promised an exalted flight, ere the vile arts and intrigues of an unprincipled faction endeavored, and finally succeeded in depriving him of his brightest and most useful plumage. Envy and malignity, with their accustomed weapons, scandal and detraction, first assailed that venerable being, whom every American, if he does not possess the heart of a parricide, must adore. But the disposer of the universe chose to take him from us, that his noble soul might be spared the affliction which it would experience in beholding the scenes which were to ensue in poor degraded America, at a time too, most propitious for the dark designs of those demons who were combined to wrest the government from the hands of those who were conducting us in the true spirit of the constitution, towards happiness and glory. When the most complete success had crowned their nefarious projects, we were at first induced to believe, that the desire of domination, alone, had prompted them to use the vilest efforts to supplant their predecessors in power. " We are all Republicans all Federalists," for a moment calmed our fears, and we thought all might yet be well, that the same good old principles would still be pursued. How vain, how delusive were our expectations—a few short months soon convinced us of the temerity of such suggestions.

The work of iniquity commenced. Like a tempest, with undistinguishing power did he sweep away all the friends of the former administration, who held any office of honor or emolument—men who had devoted the best part of their lives in the service of their country, and who by this deprivation were left, perhaps, on an unfriendly world, without other means of support for their wives and families. Men who never fled from danger.—And to make room for whom? For those, who, like him, perhaps, took refuge in the caverns of our mountains, when their country's independence was at stake. The next fatal blow we sustained was the reduction of our navy.—That navy to which our enterprizing merchants looked up as the protector of their property, and which the nation hailed as the only guardian of our maritime rights, was in a moment of economical insanity almost intirely annihilated. Hear what gen. Hamilton says, in one of his papers signed Publius. " In a state so insignificant (says he, speaking of the necessity of a navy) our commerce would be a prey to the wanton intermeddlings of all nations at war with each other, who, having nothing to fear from us, would, with little scruple or remorse, supply their wants by depradations on our property, as often as it fell in their way.—The rights of neutrality will only be respected when they are defended by an adequate power. A nation, despicable by its weakness, forfeits even the privilege of being neutral." This needs no comment. We have sadly experienced the truth of his argument. I leave it to every candid man to say what would our situation have been at present with a respectable naval force? Would we not have escaped many severe mortifications, many national indignities, and would not an immense quantity of the property of individuals have been saved from destruction?—Many of the present perplexities of the administration by it have been avoided? No imperial mandate would have issued from the savage Napoleon to restrict our commerce with Great Britain or Hayti. Nor would there have been any necessity of ruining the whole mass of our industrious citizens by an Embargo law. The cup of our misfortunes appears to be full. Without deliberation, almost without debate, (for the advocates of this ruinous piece of policy made no reply to the arguments adduced against it) has a law been passed which involves us in a state not less deplorable than actual war.—And for what has this distressing measure been imposed? All is mystery—all is darkness. We are not permitted even a glimpse of the real cause. The friends of the administration tel us that it was adopted for the purpose of securing our property from both British and French outrage. But no, believe me, my fellow citizens, it was not. It is solely for the purpose of placing obstructions in the way of an honorable settlement of our difficulties with England, and that too, at the instigation of France. To indulge their rancour and malignity against Great Britain, and their love for France, our independence is to be the forfeit, and we are to fall a willing prey to Gallic ambition and tyranny. Bonaparte gives the nod, and all the streams of trade and commerce which but now flowed so plentifully throughout the land, are at once dried up. Has independent America sunk to this? Is this servility in our rulers to be endured? The spirit of the immortal Washington beholds, with looks of anguish, our devoted country; let his name, my countrymen, inspire us with renewed courage; let us protest with one voice against the promoters of such infamy. If the wrongs we have sustained from one nation merits retaliation, we are all willing to encounter every difficulty and danger for the sake of our country. But we will never suffer *another* to influence our councils, or dictate our actions.—These are the certain precursors of the most abject vassalage. We are on the brink of a precipice—another step, and we are dashed to pieces in the abyss below. Let us in a firm, manly tone, desire our governors to disentangle us from the mazes which Bonaparte has laid for our destruction, if they have not already been led so far that it is impossible to escape them. Forbid it Heaven, that this fabric of liberty which has been so lately reared by the united efforts of our countrymen, should so soon be consigned to ruin and decay! It would be endless to enumerate all the follies and inconsistencies, all the weakness and pusillanimity, of our present rulers; but I hold it the duty of all to watch over their conduct, and to expose to public odium and detestation, those destructive measures by which the welfare, happiness and liberty of our common country are sacrificed.

PATRIOT.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, *January* 28th, 1808.

MR. SERGEANT,

From the committee on roads and inland navigation, to whom was referred the petition of the judges and grand jury of Northumberland county, and the petition of the judges and grand jury of Luzerne county, praying the legislature to adopt some general plan for the improvement of roads throughout Pennsylvania:

REPORT,

That they have considered the subject of these petitions with deliberate and serious attention its importance so well merits, and respectfully submit the result to the house.

The state of Pennsylvania possesses within itself resources of wealth and of strength, which, if properly improved, will at all times entitle her to a distinguished rank in the union. An extensive and fertile territory, an active, industrious and intelligent population, and a wise and beneficent system of government, present the materials of opulence and social comfort, which it is the duty of the legislature, by a steady exertion of the common energy of the state, to cultivate and increase. The public purse, entrusted to their care for the common benefit, amply supplies the means—and the public voice, and the public necessity, loudly demand their application to the purposes of internal improvement. To bring into a productive state the large masses of land, which lie wholly uncultivated; to increase the value of those, which are partially improved; to stimulate industry, by furnishing it with a motive for activity; to increase the public wealth, and distribute it in due proportions through all the parts of the state, and thereby, as far as possible, to equalize the condition of her citizens: and, above all to draw together, and bind with the ties of a common interest, the citizens of the same commonwealth; are the results which the legislature, by a liberal policy, may contribute to produce.

The object is of no doubtful or equivocal character, and its peculiar importance at the present moment, is obvious to every one who attentively considers the situation of the state. Already the pride of a Pennsylvanian is mortified and humbled, and his fears alarmed, by the frequent assertion, which a regard to truth will not permit him to contradict, that Pennsylvania has been outstripped in the career of useful improvement by those, to whom she formerly gave an example, and is losing by her supineness the advantages, which nature has so bountifully bestowed. Her local situation, indeed, peculiarly exposes her to injury. Surrounded by active and vigilant neighbours, who, in the fair pursuit of their own interests, almost unavoidably interfere with those of Pennsylvania, there is great reason to apprehend, that, unless something effectually be speedily done, the channels of trade will receive an unfavorable direction, which it will hereafter be difficult, if not impossible, to divert. Agricultural industry (the essential basis of national wealth and prosperity) dependent upon the produce of labour for its encouragement and support, will wither and decay if the means of disposing of its fruits be denied, or will transfer its abode to places where a liberal policy offers an adequate inducement by furnishing facilities to internal commerce. A large class of very useful citizens will follow the direction of trade, with their feelings, if not with their persons; and the state will be drained of a valuable portion of its population, or be partially filled with inhabitants alien to its policy and its interests. Her commercial metropolis, the natural market for the produce of Pennsylvania, and of the Gennessee part of New-York, deprived of those supplies of wealth, which it receives only to distribute in streams through every quarter of the state, must languish for want of sustenance. Monied capital, the medium of commercial operations, will be withdrawn, when the capitalist can no longer find a sufficient employment for it, and the public treasury will, in a few years, exhibit, in its diminished receipts, the necessary effects of that wretched economy, which estimates the wealth of the state only by the dollars in its coffers, or the income of its stock.

Hitherto these evils have not been experienced in any great degree, because the early settlement and improvement of parts of Pennsylvania, the established trade with her metropolis, which grew up with them, and the accumulation of capital in her metropolis, left her for a long time almost without a rival. And when these causes would have ceased in some measure to operate, individual enterprize came to the aid of the state, and the spirit of her citizens maintained her character and her standing, by exertions and by sacrifices, which have justly excited admiration, but have not obtained the recompence they merited. But the period has arrived, when a further reliance upon these supports would prove vain and fruitless. The neighbouring states pursuing a liberal system, with a steady ardor worthy of imitation, are eagerly seizing every advantage which circumstances present, to enlarge the sphere, and increase the means, of communication with their commercial cities. Individual enterprize, dispirited and exhausted, by the efforts it has made, and the difficulties it has encountered, without the assistance, and almost without the countenance of the legislature, can do but little more. It may perhaps be found equal to the construction and maintenance of a few short roads, of secondary importance as they respect the state generally, but it will scarcely be bold enough to brave the discourageing circumstances which experience has shewn to attend extensive undertakings. " To perform those great and necessary works of public utility by means of the combined efforts of the whole, to which the exertions of individuals are unequal," is (to use the manly language of the petition from Northumberland) " one great end of all congregations of men in political society. The force of this is sensibly felt by our state at present. Our farmers and our merchants clearly see the absolute necessity of paying attention to the improvement of internal communication between distant parts of the state; *but the improvements required are beyond their means.*" The most judicious plans are now in danger of a total failure for want of funds to complete them; and there is good ground to fear, that the spirit in which they originated will be finally extinguished, unless it it be restored by the immediate interposition of the substantial aid and patronage of the legislature.

The urgent necessity for affording aid being thus apparent, it remains to enquire in what mode it can be most effectually given, and to what extent?

1. Turnpikes promise one very important requisite in a greater degree than any other known mode of improving roads. The dependence of their profits upon their faithful construction in the first instance, and upon their being kept in repair afterwards, is a security to the public for their *durable character.* The payment of a reasonable toll, the only objection to which they have been exposed, is more than compensated by the benefits of a good road.—It will be found indeed, upon a fair comparative estimate, that the carrier upon a turnpike, by being able to carry a greater weight, and to perform his journey in a less time, than upon a commonly good natural road, is, independently of many other advantages, an actual gainer in money after paying his toll. Your committee do not hazard this assertion, without having attentively considered the subject: and, for evidence of its truth, they can appeal to the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, from which the data of their calculation are derived. While, therefore, the grant of a right to a moderate toll, is a security for the preservation of the road in good order, more effectual perhaps than any other that could be devised, the exaction of it can scarcely be considered as a tax upon the traveller or the carrier, because he receives more than a full equivalent. And thus, this principle of self preservation, if it may be so termed, operates with the most perfect equity, by removing the burthen from those who inhabit the township through which the road passes, and throwing it upon those who enjoy the benefit.

The universal adoption of this mode of improving roads throughout the United States, is at once an evidence of its superior merit, and serves as a guide to the present enquiry. *For, to answer the purposes of state interest, our improvements ought to be at least equal in character to those with which they are to enter into competition.* But, in addition to this very important consideration, we may appeal to experience at home. He who doubts, need only for a moment direct his attention to any of the turnpikes now in operation within the state of Pennsylvania, to be convinced of their extensively beneficial effects. Prejudice opposed them in their origin, but they have conquered prejudice; and the number of their enemies is daily decreasing, as their merits become more familiarly known. The rise of property, the growth of industry, the regular increase of internal commerce, and the general amelioration of the condition of society, are effects which cannot escape the attention of the least observant, nor fail to attract their regard. Your committee, therefore, think they are warranted by reason, by experience, and by the concurrent testimony of general opinion, in recommending this mode of improvement.

To give the greatest possible effect to the security they have mentioned for the durable character of roads, or to what they have termed the principle of self preservation, they conceive that a portion of their product should always belong, and their immediate superintendance be committed, to individuals, whose interest is in that case a much better pledge for the systematic and constant care they require, than the fidelity of any agent the public could employ. It may indeed well be doubted, whether it would in any instance, be advantageous to the state, even if its funds would allow it, to take into its own hands the turnpiking its roads, or to exercise the privilege reserved in most of the turnpike laws, of purchasing the roads within a limited time, either with a view to revenue, or for the purpose of making them free. A stipulation in favour of those who drive sheep, hogs and cattle to market (the only travellers who are not benefitted by a turnpike) exempting them from toll, may perhaps at some future period be prudent or just.

For these reasons, as well as for those contained in a very able report of the committee on roads and inland navigation, made at the last session of the legislature, your committee conceive, that of the two modes brought into view by the petitioners, that which proposes to unite the exertions of the state with those of individuals, by authorising the subscription on behalf of the state, of a certain number of shares of the stock of incorporated companies, is in every point of view to be preferred. It will combine the favour and protection of the legislature, guarding these public works by just and salutary regulations, with the zeal and vigilance of the private undertaker, animated in his labours by the countenance and patronage of the public, and directed in the prudent employment of the resources confided to his care, by a regard to his own interest.

2. It would not be adviseable to subscribe for stock in all the companies that have heretofore been incorporated. Some of them are of little consequence as respects the general interests of the commonwealth, being intended principally for the benefit of particular neighbourhoods, which from their local position are naturally allied in trade to other states. And even those which are confessedly of public importance, may be thought to have, in this point of view, different degrees of merit, entitling them to different degrees of aid. In distributing the assistance of the state, the principal effort should be applied to such great leading roads, as having regard to the interests of the

different quarters of the state, promise to be of the greatest general utility. And, in offering encouragement to the prosecution of new works, it is the duty of the legislature to give a direction to enterprize, by designating as nearly as practicable, the routes which it is desirable to have improved, and engaging to assist in improving them.

Under this view of the matter, your committee, after attentively considering the subject, respectfully submit the following plan:

That the governor be authorised to subscribe on behalf of the commonwealth, a certain number of shares in the stock of the companies herein after enumerated:

In the Wilkesbarre and Easton turnpike,
Susquehanna and Lehigh,
Susquehanna and Tioga,
Reading and Sunbury,
Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh,
Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown,

That the governor be also authorised to subscribe one part of the shares of stock in any company or companies, that may hereafter be incorporated for making the following turnpikes, to wit: From any point on the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike within fifty-five miles of its southern termination, by the most direct and practicable route to Waterford in Erie county; from the Milford and Owego turnpike to the Wilkesbarre and Easton turnpike road near the Windgap. The amount of the subscription to be paid, as a section or sections of such roads respectively, entitling the company to erect gates and receive toll, shall be completed and certified agreeably to their acts of incorporation, by warrants upon the treasury, for sums proportioned to the extent of such section or sections.

An attempt to point out the advantages of each of those routes, would require observations that might be deemed invidious, and is probably unnecessary, as an inspection of the map and a very slight acquaintance with the country, will enable every one to perceive and appreciate them.

The magnitude of the sum required, may perhaps at first view appear to form an objection. But it is to be considered in the first place, that no plan less general would be satisfactory or efficient. And, in the next place, that the works contemplated by it, will require a considerable length of time for their completion. As the money is only to be drawn in proportion to their progress, and for every dollar taken out of the treasury for this purpose, individuals are to contribute three, the demand in any one year cannot exceed 40,000 dollars, and will not probably amount to 30,000. Thus the state, by an annual expenditure for a limitted time of 40,000 dollars, will reap all the advantages which may certainly be expected from a well applied expenditure of 160,000 dollars upon useful improvements. Besides the money invested will, upon the plan proposed, become immediately productive, as it is not to be paid for any section of a road until the section is completed, and in a state to justify a demand of toll. Your committee would, as connected with this part of the enquiry, beg leave further to suggest the propriety of appropriating the dividends received from this source, to purposes of similar improvements.

The resources of the state, seem to your committee fully sufficient to meet these demands, and to supply such partial and occasional aids to other objects, as may from time to time be necessary, without recurring to extraordinary measures for raising a revenue, or hazarding any embarrassments in the finances. The matters referred to them, will not, perhaps, be thought to warrant a detailed examination of the funds of the commonwealth (a subject which falls within the province of another committee) but to justify the opinion they have expressed, they refer to a statement hereto annexed, of the funds which they respectfully submit, may be applied to the purpose contemplated by this report.

STATEMENT.

The balance in the treasury at the end of the last year was	dolls.	91,000
The debt due from John Nicholson's estate, will, it is supposed, produce about	90,000	
From which there is to be deducted for appropriations already made	10,000	
		80,000
The debt due from the Easton Delaware bridge company.		10,000

The annual revenue now exceeds the necessary annual expenditure, about 30,000 dolls.—It will be increasing every year by the addition of the dividends of the stock purchased with the auction duties appropriated until they amount to 30,000 dolls. to the payment of the states's subscription to the Susquehanna and Schuylkill canal. If the canal should be completed within the time limited by the law (an event very much to be desired) the loss of the income of the bank stock, purchased with the auction duties, will be supplied by the dividends on the canal stock, and the state will have additional invested capital of 300,000 dolls.—There is also an annual investment of one half of the purchase money of lands, equal to 20,000 dolls. a year. When the sum of 300,000 dolls for the canal shall be raised, which will be in about nine years, the auction duties be liberated from this engagement, and will make an addition to the annual revenue of about 30,000 dolls. so that at the end of ten years there will be an addition to the revenue, from this source of 48,000 dolls.—From other sources, which cannot be now brought into view, there will probably be other considerable accessaries to the funds of the state during the same time.

A part of the above balance, the whole of the above debts, and a portion of the annual revenue may therefore be appropriated, without incurring the risk of a deficiency. Your committee have thought, and respectfully submit to the house the propriety, of making the following appropriations for the purpose contemplated by the report, to wit:

The debt due from John Nicholson's estate,	dolls.	80,000
The debt from the Easton Delaware bridge company,		10,000
One part of the balance in the treasuary.		
To supply the deficiency, an appropriation of one half the purchase money of land and office fees, or of the monies arising from tavern licences, until they shall amount to,		

Whenever the money in the treasury appropriated as above, shall exceed 30,000 dolls. the excess to be invested in productive stock, which the governor may sell from time to time, as he shall deem necessary.

They therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, conformable to the principles and plan embraced in the forgoing report.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 4.*

Our letters from Washington, of Sunday evening last, contain nothing new relative to the progress of the discussions with Mr. Rose. The news by the Powhatten had been received. In addition to Russia and Austria declaring war against England, it is said that France and Sweden had come to an accommodation.

NEW-YORK, *Feb. 2.*

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Captain Dill, who arrived here last evening, sailed from Bordeaux on the 6th of December. The embargo, which had been laid in consequence of the sailing of two vessels which had arrived at Martinique, was raised on the 4th of December.

Capt. D. and the passengers inform that the general opinion in France was, that if the United States adjusted their differences with England, Bonaparte would declare war against this country.

Capt. D. is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Lee, our consul at Bordeaux, to the Secretary of State, mentioning, that he had just received news of the Algerines having declared war against the United States; and that an American vessel had been captured by an Algerine corsair, but was afterwards retaken by her crew, and had arrived at Leghorn. The Algerines had also declared war against France.

Two hundred thousand French troops had marched towards Spain and Portugal.

The ship Northern Liberties, Watt, 48 days from Greenock, and Charles Carter, Drysdale, 48 days from London, arrived here. London news to Dec. 10.

LONDON, *Dec.* 10.

An American vessel has been brought into Cowes in distress, by an English cruizer, the captain has arrived in town and communicated the following interesting particulars: About 3 weeks since, he says, an embargo was laid on all vessels at Cherbourg, but on the 2d of Dec. the order was revoked, and vessels suffered to proceed on their voyages. Another order, however, for the further *Detention* of *All American vessels*, reached Cherbourgh from Paris on the 4th—nor could the vessel arrived at Cowes on Monday, have escaped, had not the captain hastily proceeded on board the moment he heard of the new order, and without books, papers, clothes, &c. which were on shore, effected his escape in the course of the night. The American ship Victory had been seized at Cherbourgh on account of a false declaration of the captain.

Admiral sir J. B. Warren, in the Swiftsure of 74 guns, sailed from Plymouth for Halifax on the 8th of Dec.

The royal family of Portugal is stated to have sailed for the Brazils, on the 22d of November, in the Portuguese fleet, which consists of 9 sail of the line, 4 frigates and 2 brigs, accompanied by 4 British ships of the line.

LONDON, *Dec.* 3.

WAR WITH RUSSIA

The ascendency of French politicks at the Court of Petersburgh, is at length complete, as appears from the following official communication, published yesterday, addressed to the lord mayor:

"*Stanhope street, Dec.* 2.

"My Lord—I have the honor to inform your lordship, that dispatches have been this morning received from his majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburgh, by which it appears, that the Emperor of Russia, having published a declaration, in which his imperial majesty declares his intention to break off all communication, with England, to recall his minister from this court: and not to permit the continuance of a British mission at that of St. Petersburg, his majesty's embassador has demanded his passport, and is now on his way home.

I have lost no time in communicating this intelligence to your lordship, in order that it may be made as public as possible, without delay.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

"To the right hon. Lord Mayor."

Letters from Holland to England, stated that serious disputes had arisen between our minister at Paris, Mr. Armstrong, and the French government, on account of the latter having demanded that the United States should exclude British commerce from their ports: that Mr. Armstrong had renewed his advice to the masters of American vessels to quit the ports of France, and Holland, without delay.

The London paper of *Dec.* 4, contains the declaration of war against England by Russia. In this Russia enumerates her causes of complaint, among which are the apathy of Britain in the concerns of the late contest, which herself had kindled, and her violation of the neutrality of Denmark. The emperor of Russia recalls her minister from the British court—sends off the British minister and declares that he abrogates every act hitherto concluded between Great Britain and Russia, and particularly the convention concluded in 1801.—He proclaims anew the principles of the armed neutrality that monument of the wisdom of the empress Catharine, and binds himself never to recede from that system.

NEW-BEDFORD, *Jan.* 30.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

Arrived this evening, the fast sailing ship Honestas, captain Nathan Clark, 42 days from the Downs. Left London about the 11th of Dec. for the Mediterranean;——off cape Trafalgar, spoke a British ship of war, who informed, that Algiers had declared WAR against America, and had captured a number of vessels; in consequence, went into Tangier for further information; and on application to the American consul, the account of war was fully confirmed; and a letter handed by the consul to capt. Clark—a copy of which is given below.

In consequence of this information, captain Clark left Tangier for America 1st inst.—touched at Madeira on the 9th, and found it in the hands of the English; they having taken possession of it on the 25th December.

Capt. Clark informs, that about the 1st Dec. authentic information was received in London, that Russia had declared war against England. Capt. C. read the declaration himself, and he says that 48 hours were allowed to the English to get away with their ships, &c. of which they had generally availed themselves; and that the English had taken possession of a Russian frigate which was lying at Portsmouth, and made all the Russians in England prisoners of war.

That Sweden had concluded an armistice with France, which was to continue till May.

That it had been rumoured in London, that a general embargo had taken place in France; but it proved to be void of foundation.—That the brig Acorn, captain Folger, arrived in London about the 5th Dec. from Cherbourg; and that capt. Folger stated, that an embargo of a few days continuance had been laid in consequence of 2 or 3 frigates being about to sail, which probably gave rise to the report.

That it was reported in London, and generally supposed to be true, that the royal family of Portugal, had embarked for Brazil; that off the Rock of Lisbon, he spoke an Engliah frigate, an officer from which confirmed this report; and added that the French had possession of Lisbon.

THE LETTER.

"TANGIER, *Dec.* 31, 1807.

SIR,—The belief of the Algerines having commenced hostilities on the flag of the United States, is founded on the declaration under oath of captain Ichabod Sheffield, of the schr. Mary-Ann, of New-York, made at Naples; which states that his vessel, and the brig Violet, of Boston, was captured on the 26th November, by an Algerine frigate of 44 guns. Capt. Sheffield adds, that he had heard the same frigate had taken an American ship and schr. a few days before his vessel. He was fortunate enough to overpower the Turks put on board the Mary-Ann, and arrived at Naples on the 4th November. This intelligence appears fully confirmed by the advice received at Gibraltar, on the 21st inst. from Oran, of nine American vdssels having been carried to Algiers, which Mr. Gavino has acquainted me. Under these circumstances, it is my decided opinion, your determination not to proceed up the Mediterranean is perfectly right; I beg you may make this known to every American vessel you may meet at sea.

"With this is a letter for consul Cathcart, at Madeira; if you can conveniently leave it there, or put it on board of any vessel bound for that island, it may be productive of happy consequences. I also deliver you a despatch for the Hon. the Secretary of State, which I have to request you will put into the hands of the post-master, at the first port you may be able to make in the United States.

"I wish you a safe and speedy voyage,
and am, Sir,
your most obedient serv't.
JAMES SIMSON.

Capt. NATHAN CLARK,
Ship Honestas, Tangier Bay."

Dispatches for government are sent off by express.

NEW-BEDFORD, Jan. 30.—Capt. Clark informs, that the brig Idea, belonging to Smith and Buchanan, of Baltimore, for Trieste, was captured near Cape Trafalgar, by the Minorca British sloop of war, 29th Nov. and that in a severe gale that evening, the brig and every person on board were lost. A seaman who was taken out of the Idea came passenger in the Honestas.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, in the month of August last, two Steers two years old last spring, one of them red and white, the other red with a white face, very short horns, the off ear cropped, a slit in the near ear, and a small bit cut off the under side of it. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ARCHIBALD PEGAN.

February 6, 1808.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

Valuable Property.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the public Stand he now occupies in Greersburgh, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. The property consists of a good two story Log House 28 feet by 24, on Market Street, near the Public Square, having two rooms on the first floor and three on the second, with a stone chimney having three fire places; adjoining which house there is a convenient Kitchen, with a never failing well of excellent water in the piaza, also, a small frame House well calculated for a Store, with a good cellar. There is an excellent new frame Stable 40 feet by 24, completely racked and stalled. Likewise, Lot No. 43, fronting Second Street, well paled in, and one acre and 96 perches of an Out-lot, on which is a capital seat for a Distillery or Brewery. The above property will be sold very reasonable, and an indisputable title will be given, and possession the first of April next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at the sign of the Bear.

RICHARD M. HETH.

Greersburgh, 8th February, 1808.

FOR SALE AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

GENEVA GLASS, of all kinds,
Tanner's Oil, by the barrel,
Cyder, by do.
Kentucky Tobacco, by the keg,
Superfine Flour, by the barrel.
And a neat asssortment of CASTINGS just received.

Pittsburgh, 15th Feb. 1808.

100 Acres of Land for Sale.

I will sell, on good terms, one hundred acres of good Land, situate on the waters of Pine creek, about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, being the northern moiety of tract No. 90, in Jones's District. There is an excellent cabin and still house on the land, and about 20 acres cleared.—Subject to a lease with Thomas Gibson for 3 years from the first of April next.

SAMUEL HUBLEY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14th, 1808.

In pursuance of precepts from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 10th day of March next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Isaac Low, in the Borough of Lancaster,

Two Tracts of Donation Land,

Situate in the Second Donation District, numbered 393 and 415, containing 200 acres each.

Also—16,000 acres on head branches of Toby's creek and Towanista—36,000 acres fronting the Allegheny river, opposite Complanter's—4,800 acres fronting on the north side of the West Branch of Susquehanna, extending from the Canoe-place downwards.——Also, several other Tracts of Land in different counties of the state. To be sold as the estate of John Nicholson, deceased.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers.

JOSEPH HEISTER,
JOHN LYON,
CADWALLADER EVANS, jur. } Com'rs

February 9, 1808.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

November 17, 1807.

A SURVEY
OF THE
Wisdom of God in the Creation,
OR
A COMPENDIUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

By *JOHN WESLEY*, A. M.

"These are thy glorious works, parent of good,
Almighty! Thine this universal frame
Thus wond'rous fair! Thyself how wond'rous then!"

WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, having issued proposals for publishing Wesley's Philosophy, the subscriber, who has made arrangements with him to encourage and promote its publication and circulation in the western country, and who will receive subscriptions for the same, respectfully invites the attention of the public to a work so eminently calculated to open, enlighten and inform the understanding, to ameliorate the heart, and to awaken and exalt the soul, by making man acquainted with himself; with the works of creation *subjected to his dominion*; and with THE GRERT FIRST CAUSE *of all things*.

The following is a very concise sketch of some of the subjects on which it treats.

A brief history of natural philosophy considered as a science; and the method of philosophizing among the Hebrews, Egyptians and Greeks.

Of the structure of the human body anotomically arranged, with a particular description of the different parts of which it is composed; of respiration, chylification, nutrition, the five senses, hunger, thirst and sleep; of local, voluntary and involuntary motion; and of the stature and age of man.

Of the remote causes of diseases, of fevers, the way to preserve health; of life and death; of the soul and origin of man; of imagination, memory, the understanding, will and affections; of the generation of the body.

Of beasts, birds, fish, reptiles and insects.

Of trees and plants.

Of metals, minerals and fossils.

Of earth, water, fire, air and meteors.

Of the system of the world.

Of the properties that are common to all bodies; and of those wherein natural bodies differ.

OF THE FIRST CAUSE.

Of the relative perfection of bodies.

General view of the gradual progression of beings.

Of the union of souls to organized bodies.

Of universal gravity, and centripetal and centrifugal force.

Of the discovery of the Antients in mathematicks.

Of the improvement of knowledge by revelation.

General reflections, shewing the peculiar advantages which result from a proper survey of the *wisdom of God* in the creation.

Extract from the Proposals.

"The character of the late learned and pious Mr. Wesley is so well known as to render any comment totally unnecessary. It may be proper, however, to observe, that in the devotion of a whole life to the good of mankind, the work for which we now solicit the public patronage, was among his most interesting and valuable labors. It is indeed a library in itself,—comprehensively embracing nearly the whole history of animated nature; and displaying, in a style peculiarly instructive and agreeable, the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of Omnipotence."

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in three large octavo volumes in boards.

2. The price of the work will be six dollars—half a dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing—two dollars at the delivery of the first volume—two dollars on delivery of the second, and one dollar and an half on delivery of the third volume.

3. The work will be put to press as soon as 500 subscribers are procured.

4. The first volume will be published in two months after it is put to press, and the other volumes, in succession, at about the same distance of time.

☞ Those printers of newspapers in the western country, who may not find it convenient to insert the proposals at large, by giving this a few insertions, and using their exertions in forwarding subscriptions to the Book and Stationary Store of the undersigned, in Pittsburgh, will be severally intitled to a copy.

The subscriber will also receive subscriptions for a report of the late trial of Col. AARON BURR for Treason and a Misdemeanor, taken in short hand by *David Robertson*, Esq. and now publishing by B. B. HOPKINS & Co. Philadelphia.

To those who may prefer having their copies of either of the works full bound, they will be so furnished subject to the additional charge of binding.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh, 4th February, 1808.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Two Story Brick and Log House, situate in Wood Street, near the Presbyterian Church. The Houses are well finished, and have a garden to each. Also, to Let, a number of feet of ground, on ground rent. Apply to Mr. *John Osborne*, merchant, in Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1808.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Have for sale in addition to their usual assortment, a quantity of

Connecticut Cheese, Juniper Berries, Weavers' Reeds, Smiths' Anvils and Vices, Blank Books for Merchants, elegant Wilton Carpeting, and an assortment of Cordage.

Which they will sell on good terms to any that may choose to apply.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, *February* 8, 1808.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen,

In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years,

A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

I WILL EXCHANGE

SALT

For *Double distilled Whiskey*, or what is termed *Highwines*, or for good *Proof Whiskey*, both delivered in this place, thro' the course of next month. Apply at R. Spencer's.

F. B. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on the last Tuesday in Feburuary next, as the estate of George W. Elliott, late of Elizabeth township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, a certain Tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, containing three hundred acres more or less, adjoining lands of Philip Smith, Hugh Davis, Patrick Westby and others, on which is erected a dwelling house, a grist and saw mill, which are now in good repair.

Sale to commence on the premises, at 10 o'clock of the same day, at which time and place attendance will be given by Cassandra Elliott, administratrix, and Archibald Elliott and William M'Clure, Esq. administrators.

By the Court.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Clk. O. Ct.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1808.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 20th January, 1808, from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Gun Smith trade, named JOSHUA BENNET, he is between 18 and 19 years of age, had on when he went away, a brown coattee cloth coat, blue cloth waistcoat, buckskin pantaloons, coarse shirt, roram hat, and old shoes. He is fond of company and drink. Whosoever takes up said Apprentice and brings him home shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or Three Dollars for securing him in jail, so that his master may get him again.

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

That commodious stand, sign of *Thomas Jefferson*, the corner of Wood and Fourth Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Philip Gilland.—For terms apply to John Johnston, Esq. Postmaster, or to John Darragh, Esq. near the premises.

Pittsburgh *Feb.* 1st, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the partnership hitherto subsisting between the subscribers, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

All persons indebted to either are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons to whom they aie indebted are to call on and furnish their accounts to whichever of the subscribers they have contracted with.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
NATHANIEL PLUMMER, jr.

January 20, 1808.

BURR'S TRIAL.

THIS highly interesting and important Trial is now in the Press, and will be published early in the Spring, by B. B. HOPKINS & Co. Classical, Literary and Professional Booksellers, No, 170, Market Street, *Philadelphia*.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office, and in all the principal Towns in the Western Country.*

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next,

A three story Brick House fitted for a Store, and has also good conveniences for a family, now occupied by John Semple, in Wood Street. Enquire of *Robert Cunliffe*, corner of Wood and Third Streets, who has on hand, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries; but in particular a good assortment of Bennet's Cord and Woollen Cloth, which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Pittsburgh, February 6, 1808.

By Authority.

SECOND CLASS.

SCEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising part of the sum of 3000 dollars, for defraying the expences of finishing the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

1	Prize of	1000 Dollars, is	1000
1	do.	500	500
2	do.	250	500
2	do.	200	400
10	do.	100	1000
11	do.	50	550
30	do.	20	600
70	do.	10	700
650	do.	5	3250
1	1st Ticket drawn blank, 3d day,		100
1	do. do. 5th day,		100
1	Last blank drawn the last day,		500
780	Prizes		9200
1520	Blanks		
2300	Tickets at Four Dollars, is		9200

THE PRIZES will be paid within the time limited by law, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favor of the Church.

THE great encouragement and advantages this scheme holds out to adventurers are very evident. The Prizes are generally large, and for a small sum, which almost every man can conveniently spare, he puts himself in the way of fortune.

THE Managers have every reason to believe that the Tickets will sell very rapidly, and with pleasure inform the public, that a large number are already bespoke, and from present appearances they will be able to commence drawing on the 18th day of April next.

TICKETS may be had of the Managers of the Lottery, at the different Printing Offices in Pittsburgh, and of the following persons:—

Isaac Craig, James O'Hara, James Riddle, John Irwin, mer. James Gibson, Steele Semple, Philip Gilland, Thomas Baird, William Anderson, Wm. Steele, Wm. M'Cullough, E. Denny, Boyle Irwin, James Irwin, Alexander M'Laughlin, John Darragh, esq. James B. Clow, Wm. Wilkins, Alex. Johnston, James Adams, Robert Spencer, Andrew Willock, George Robinson, esq. Wm. M'Candless, esq. Robert Knox, James Robinson, esq. William Woods, esq. John Finley, James Semple, esq. George Sutton, Henry Fulton, Alex. Hill, Jacob Negley, Wm. Fulton, Jacob Beltzhoover, Wm. Graham, Peter Mowry, Thomas Jones.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, *January* 27, 1808.

N. B. Where more Tickets than one are purchased, credit will be given to substantial persons, or on security, until the drawing is finished.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of April next.

THE Store now occupied by Algeo and Stevenson, on the corner of the Diamond and Market Street. There are two rooms which will be rented either separate or together, with an excellent cellar. The situation is equal to any in the town for mercantile business. For terms apply to

SARAH IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1808.

Harper & Wilkinson,

Have just opened, at the Store lately occupied by *James M'Dowell*, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
AND
Hardware,

which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1808.

S. H. DEARBORN'S
PAINTING ROOM,

IS in the apartment formerly occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Shop, in Second Street, where he will be happy to accomdate those who wish their Portraits or Profiles painted.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Storage and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Depreciation Lands for Sale
BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and nas about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.